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FURNITURE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Silver Republicans Hurl Defiance
At Their Old Associates.

THE SEPARATION COMPLETE.
BOLTERS DETERMINED TO KEEP
UP THEIR HOSTILITY—SENATOR
CHANDLER APPEARED TO BE
PLEASED WHEN THEY PREDICTED
THE FAILURE OF THE NEW
ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, March 3.—The silver Republicans availed themselves yesterday of the only opportunity they will have before the assembling of the next Congress to further define their attitude of opposition to their former political associates, and to warn the latter that the question of currency is one to which they will be forced to give their attention.

The discussion of the international monetary conference bill, which had been returned to the Senate with an amendment, would otherwise have been brief and uninteresting. As it was, Senators Dubois, Cannon, Teller, Mantle and Stewart severely criticised the regular Republicans for their pretended interest in silver, and predicted that all their plans of legislation to relieve present conditions will prove failures.

The speeches were significant of the unalterable determination of the silver Republicans to have nothing more to do with the political organization to which they formerly belonged. In the case of Senator Dubois, who retires from the Senate, it might be said that his threats of continued opposition are lacking in force, but the others will remain to hamper the Republicans in the execution of their plans.

The speech of Senator Cannon was heard attentively by a well-filled Senate. Mr. Cannon has spoken rarely since his entrance into the Senate, but his speech in the St. Louis convention before the silver men withdrew from that body had shown his colleagues what he was capable of. His speech yesterday was a protest against the Republicans continuing to masquerade as advocates of bimetalism, when their whole policy, he alleged, has been of a character to make an international agreement impossible.

Senator Chandler alone of the regular Republicans appeared to enjoy the debate, especially when the silver Republicans were most emphatic in predicting the absolute failure of the next administration. A friendship exists between the Senator from New Hampshire and the silver men, which brings them very close together. Senator Chandler in fact acted as master of ceremonies in starting the discussion of the conference bill, and withdrew his request for a vote upon the House amendment, even though the vote had been taken, in order that the silver men might make their speeches.

The closing hours of the session, however, have developed some very remarkable personal alliances in the Senate, which have rather astonished the crowd of inauguration visitors in the galleries. Last night, after Senator Tillman had successfully outraged the Senate's sense of propriety by a speech so violent that he withheld it from the Record to-day in order, it is supposed, to tone it down, he became the earnest advocate of the various propositions advanced by Senators Hale and Chandler, and sitting beside the latter, aided him in his contention.

Another curious combination was found to exist between Senator Stewart and Senator Elkins, because both opposed certain proposed items of expenditure. The Nevada Senator busied himself hunting up references to help Mr. Elkins in the preparation of his speech. Senators Sherman, Morgan and Mills, being in apparent accord upon the Cuban question, held frequent conferences and appear to be the best friends, while Senator Allison and Senator Gorman have been working together like members of the same political party to get the appropriation bills through.

The most remarkable indication of a strange friendship, which the galleries have witnessed, however, was when Senator Brice walked across the Senate chamber this morning and, taking a seat beside Senator Butler, of North Carolina, entered into a long and confidential conversation with the Populist leader.

These instances of the manner in which common interests at once break down all party feeling in the Senate was one of the interesting features of to-day's proceedings.

When the Senate is within a few hours of the close of a session all past differences are forgotten, and Republicans and Democrats combine for and against special appropriations in a manner that suggests the entire obliteration of party lines.

"The Deestrick Skule" will be repeated by request to-night.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Massie's Pharmacy, 109 Jefferson street, Roanoke.

THE SYSTEM DEFECTIVE.

What a Bank President Says of
Our Banking Laws.

STUYVESANT FISH, OF NEW YORK, SAYS THAT THE BANKING SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES IS NEITHER NATIONAL NOR RATIONAL—HE REGARDS THE LAW AS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONGESTION IN THE MONEY CENTERS. THE TIME FOR A CHANGE HAS COME.

Baltimore, March 3.—Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad and vice-president of the Park National Bank, of New York, one of the largest banks in the United States, has given the Manufacturer's Record of this week a comprehensive interview upon the need of better banking laws, and among other things says:

"The difficulty which solvent borrowers encounter in the smaller towns of the West and South, the great discrepancy between the rates of interest charged there, when loans are at all obtainable, and those prevailing at the same time in the money centers, taken with the sudden and tremendous variations in the rates for money in New York during the past eighteen months, demonstrates that our banking system is neither national nor rational.

"The laws governing national banks originally showed in their title that they were intended to provide a currency secured by a pledge of government bonds, and were framed in order to force the old State banks, which had both capital and credit, to support the government's finances. As a war measure this may have been wise and defensible, although it was cruel and unjust to the merchants to whom these banks owed a first duty. As a scheme for banking for a great and widely scattered commercial people these laws are unwise, in that they make no use of the element of credit, which necessarily is the basis of banking. The law requiring a national bank to lock up \$120,000 in government bonds in order to obtain the privilege of issuing \$50,000 of circulating notes diminishes the available funds of every small bank by one-quarter or more, and then teaches those operating under it, especially men new to the business, to pledge loans by the banks against a pledge of securities, rather than on legitimate paper given by the buyer to the seller in a commercial transaction and endorsed by the latter. Loans on hypothecation generally and naturally drift, through renewals, into making the bank a special partner in commercial, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises, if not also in street car and other railroad corporations.

"That a bank must at all times keep in reserve a certain portion of the depositors' money is, of course, necessary. But the provision of the law that part of the reserve may be deposited with other banks, in distant cities, often places the reserve out of the control of the bank when its needs are greatest. The law also creates congestion in the money centers. It also tends to leave the country banks at all times without sufficient cash to adequately care for the legitimate demands of their commercial depositors.

"The further provision that when the reserve of a bank falls below the per cent. named in the law, the directors shall not make new loans or discounts, if strictly and invariably followed, would, in every crisis, lead to the bankruptcy of all of the bank's commercial depositors and necessarily to that of the bank itself.

"Figures are presented by Mr. Fish to show by the diminishing capital of New York banks that the business there had not been particularly attractive. He sketches a comparison of the banking system of the United States, England and France, in which were revealed the advantages of the latter two, and said:

"Why then, this difference between our national banks and those of other countries? Chiefly because, after thirty-four years of experience, Congress still insists upon keeping on the national banks the bonds and letters which it was thought necessary to put on entirely new and utterly untried institutions with small capital, at a time when the government's credit was none of the best and the financial outcome of the war purely problematical.

"Mr. Fish suggests as remedies for existing evils a law to establish a safe system of banking on credit and not on hypothecation; that the necessary cost of banking be made as small as consistent with safety by establishing branch banks and amalgamating the vast number of small concerns, with limited means and, therefore, limited and unknown credit, into large institutions; that banks be divided into two classes, those of deposit and discount only, and those of deposit, discount and issue; that the latter be given the privilege of issuing circulating notes to the amount equal to its capital and surplus, less the book value of its land and other permanent investments, and that the former be relieved of the requirement of holding 25 per cent. or other fixed per cent. of their deposits in cash.

"The interest," continued Mr. Fish, "which I have in one of the largest of the New York banks, much of whose business is with other national banks in every State in the Union, would preclude me, if other reasons were wanting, from advocating an unsafe or even a doubtful method of banking.

"Concerning those opinions, or their expression, I have had no manner of consultation or conference with my colleagues in the bank. Indeed, it is marvellous that the changes above advocated are not in its interest, except in so far as no evil can continue to happen to this country without affecting so large an institution; so also of the good to the whole country, which will surely follow the release of the national banks from the swaddling clothes in which Congress put them in 1863."

Mr. Fish notes the mighty changes that have occurred in the country since the war as indicating the necessity for a change, and in conclusion said:

"As far as the mere safe keeping of the money of depositors and its prompt payment on demand is concerned, the national banking system has worked better than any system of which the country at large has had experience.

"As a system of banking for those engaged in commerce, who base their operations on securing from their banks lines of discount commensurate with their average deposits, the system has failed whenever seriously tested.

"It failed in 1868—Black Friday; it failed in 1873; it failed in 1884, the Marine Bank and the Metropolitan Bank going under in New York; it failed again in 1890 on the Baring's suspension; again in 1893 and again in 1896.

"I do not say that the national banks, or any great number of them, failed, but I do say that the release of merchants on their banks failed them at each of these times, and that the fault lies in the provisions of the national bank act as now in force.

"The time for a change has come."

Sick Headache.

Neuralgia and Extreme Nervousness.



EVER since I was eighteen years old until I learned of Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies, I suffered from sick headache and extreme nervousness and dyspepsia. In time heart disease developed. I was treated by several doctors with no relief. Severe palpitation with pain in left breast, shortness of breath, and smothering spells made me most miserable. I procured Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure and took them alternately as directed. Improvement began at once and increased so rapidly that inside of six months I increased thirty-six pounds in weight. All pain in the heart is gone, and the nervousness has wholly left me.

MRS. CHAS. KNAPP,
W. German St., Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 7, 95.
Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and nerves sent free to all applicants.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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A SWELL ATTENDANCE.

That's What Stuart Claims For the
Coming Big Fight.

Carson, Nev., March 3.—Dan Stuart ventured down to his office this morning. His face was pale and he walked like a man with his pockets full of eggs. Referring to the fight between the massive Texan behind the counter and the two chatted over their plans for half an hour. "I'm glad to know that the big fellows are not quibbling over the rules," remarked Stuart. "I did not expect they would. There's no doubt that the men are anxious to meet and they won't permit any technicalities to stand between them. I felt a bit anxious cooped up there in the house, but it eases my mind to learn that everything is moving so nicely. So far as I am informed, all the pugilists are in excellent physical condition and training quarters are not so hard to find after all. What surprised me most is the appearance of the arena. That man Donohue is a wonder. He will be ready for us a week ahead of time.

"Yes, the tickets are going fast as we could expect. I think that we will have a swell attendance. Paupers and tin horns don't travel in sleeping cars, and you will see the largest string of Pullmans in the Carson yards that ever came over the dump. I could not shut the women folk out. There is no law that would uphold me in denying them admission, and I have to give in and provide for them.

"I can assure you of one positive fact. Anybody who attempts to create a disturbance inside that pavilion will be ejected without ceremony. We intend to preserve order about the ring, and we have just that kind of men engaged to do it. The aisles will be kept clear, and spectators will be shown their seats without any confusion.

"If you once use it you will never again be without it. Pond's Extract is nature's own remedy for aches and pains.

"The title 'excellent grace' was given to Henry VI. 'most high and mighty prince' to Edward IV and 'highness' to Henry VII. The latter was also applied to Henry VIII, until, toward the close of his reign, the more lofty expression of 'majesty' came into use, being the expression with which Francis I addressed him at their interview in 1520.

At the public library at Macon there is a barometer made simply of a thin strip of cedar and a thin strip of white pine placed together and stuck perpendicularly in a base rest of wood. When it is going to rain, the strips bend down, and when it is to be dry they stand rigidly stiff and straight. It is said to indicate coming storms unfailingly.

Strangely enough, in the city of Havana everybody smokes little, vile-smelling cigarettes, whose only merit is that they are made of pure and undyed tobacco. The few exceptions are among the women and boys, most of whom, especially the old women who abound in the public square, puff incessantly at cigars which sell at five or six for a half penny.

HOUSE NIGHT SESSION.

The Price of Naval Armor Limited to \$300 a Ton.

Washington, March 3.—The House re-assembled at 8:30 o'clock in the presence of galleries crowded, almost to suffocation with throngs of people curious or interested in the proceedings of the closing hours of Congress. The crowds in the galleries added materially to the confusion prevalent in the chamber, which necessitated frequent requests for order. Speaker Reed was forced in his efforts to secure quiet and obedience to the rules to request the sergeant-at-arms to enforce order.

The House by a vote of 131 to 52 concurred in the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, limiting the average price of armor plate to \$300 a ton. Upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, stated that for himself he did not feel justified in further delaying the Congress by insisting on a disagreement to the remaining amendments of the Senate, those providing for the construction of three torpedo boats and a small practice vessel for the naval academy. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House insisted on its disagreement, and asked a further conference. This was agreed to. He then moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments, and this was agreed to. And thus unexpectedly the naval appropriation bill was completed, ready for the approval of the President.

The third conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented. The conferees had reached an agreement on all items of difference but two—the paragraph authorizing the use of sectarian contract Indian schools to the extent of 40 per cent. of the appropriations for 1895, and the proposition to repeal the law giving preference to certain settlers upon mineral lands. The report was agreed to.

To test the sense of the House on the sectarian school question, Mr. Sherman moved that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate, and this was agreed to.

The same action was taken in respect to mineral lands amendment, and this disposed of the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Groat, of Vermont, reported the final agreement of the conferees on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The House conferees recommended that the House agree to the Senate amendments, making direct appropriations to charitable and benevolent institutions in the District, and putting off for another year the execution of the declaration of Congress in the bill for the present year that no funds shall be voted to sectarian institutions. The report was agreed to, which ended the consideration of the bill.

This disposed of all the appropriation bills except the sundry civil and general deficiency, and the House at 10:20 took a recess until 11 o'clock to await the action of the conferees on these bills.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

"Billy" Barnie, the Brooklyn Club's manager, has a scheme by which a player who is out of condition will be laid off. If a man is not physically capable of playing good ball, the unfortunate is to be suspended without pay until he reports in condition to play for his salary.

President Young says 200 applications have been filed for the seventeen umpireships in the league.

Nash will likely captain the Phillies again.

A Western Association manager, when asked for "means of transportation" by a newly-signed player promptly forwarded a pair of heavy shoes to the applicant, with instructions to start far enough in advance of the time for reporting to allow twenty-five miles a day, and assured the hopeful that he would surely be in condition to play the game of his life after the feat of pedestrianism.

Cleveland has followed the Philadelphia's example by appointing a club physician. Dr. William R. Wall is the appointee. He is not in favor of a Southern trip.

Harry Pulliam has unearthed an alleged wonder for Louisville in Will Richardson, a catcher and outfielder, late of the Salem, Ind., team. He is said to be a terrific hitter.

The Giants will wear a white uniform with black stockings, belts and caps while playing at the Polo grounds next season. Away from home they will wear blue-gray, with black trimmings. The old style square top caps will be worn again, instead of the tight fitting round cap which has lately become so popular.

The Boston club will have a novelty in the uniform line coming season. The shirts will be decorated by a mammoth blue circular patch, upon which the word "Boston" will appear in white. The Beaneaters will look like an assortment of signal flags.

Captain Joyce is a firm believer in young blood. His latest acquisition is a Brooklyn pitcher named Charles Zeidler, whom he intends taking to Lakewood to see what he can do.

F. De Hass Robison, the Cleveland magnate, ventured a prediction as to how the clubs would finish in next year's pennant races. He was talking to President Freeman at the time and showed that he respected the presence of the New York magnate by saying that he thought the Giants would finish second, of course to Cleveland. Mr. Robison places Baltimore in fifth place, while in his opinion Chicago and Cincinnati will finish third and fourth respectively. St. Louis, he thinks, will be the tail-enders, with Brooklyn their nearest competitor for that honor.

VOLUNTEERS FOR GREECE.

Rome, March 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Athens says that Signor Barbate, a socialist member of the Italian chamber of deputies, in command of one hundred Sicilian volunteers, has arrived there and sailed for Crete for service under the Greek government.

DECLINED THE POSITION.

Washington, March 3.—Secretary Olney has definitely concluded not to accept the professorship of international law at Harvard, tendered to him by President Elliott, but will resume his practice of law in Boston in the course of a month. He intends to remain in Washington for a week after the inauguration.

Secretary Herbert expects to locate in Washington to practice law. He will take as a partner his son-in-law, Benjamin Micou. Mr. Micou was practicing law as Aniston, Ala., when the chief clerk of the Navy Department died, and Mr. Herbert induced him to take the position until the close of the administration.

It's Out of the Question!

Duplicating present lots at prices made now to reduce our stock. When too late, don't say we didn't remind you.

There's money in it for you by acting quick.

We're making great preparations for the coming season.

All Boys' Knee Pants that sold for 75c and \$1 to go at 50c.

All 50c Pants to go at 35c.

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They represent the largest Foreign and American Companies in existence, and pay losses as cheerfully as they take your premium. Office, No. 106 Jefferson St.

WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS.

Seven Pensioners Whose Husbands Served Under Washington.

"Seven widows are still drawing pensions as the widows of men who saw active service in the war of the Revolution; women whose husbands served under Washington more than a hundred and twenty years ago," writes Clifford Howard in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "The eldest of these surviving widows of the Revolution is living at Los Angeles, California. She is Mrs. Lovey Aldrich, now in the 95th year of her age. Her husband was Private Caleb Aldrich, who was born in the year 1763, and served as a soldier boy in the New England campaigns of the war. Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Jonesborough, Tennessee, whose husband was Darling Jones, a private in one of the North Carolina regiments, is the youngest of the Revolutionary widows, being now about 83 years of age. The other five are Nancy Cloud, who is living at Chum, Virginia, and is the widow of Sergeant William Cloud, of Captain Christian's Virginia line; Esther S. Damon, of Plymouth Union, Vermont, whose husband was Private Noah Damon, of Massachusetts; Mary Sneed, living at Parkersburg, Virginia, widow of Private Bowdoin Sneed; Nancy A. Weatherman, who lives at Elk Mills, Tennessee, and whose first husband was Robert Glascock, a fier in one of the Virginia regiments, and Rebecca Mayo, living at Newbern, Virginia, widow of Stephen Mayo, a soldier from Virginia. That these women can be widows of Revolutionary soldiers is readily understood in view of the fact that their husbands were well on in years when they married. As, for example, when Esther Sumner married Noah Damon in the year 1835—52 years after the close of the war—she was but 21 while he was 76. The last Revolutionary widow pensioner who had married prior to the close of the war, and had therefore actually lived during Revolutionary times, was Nancy Serena, widow of Daniel F. Bakeman. She died about twenty-seven years ago, only a year or two after her husband, who was the last of the Revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll.

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Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold at Massie's Pharmacy.

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2 Car loads Wire Nails
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1 Car load "Austin's" Sporting and Blasting Powder.
1 Car load Iron and Horse Shoes.

Having the largest stock of Hardware in Roanoke, and all bought for spot cash, makes us the acknowledged headquarters in our line. Give us a call.

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Thousands suffer from catarrh or cold in head and have never tried the popular remedy. There is no longer any excuse, as a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist or we will mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 621 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kid Glove Oranges just received and for sale by J. J. CATOGNI.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.